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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/636,080	08/07/2003	Takeshi Murata	13547	9823
7590	09/20/2005		EXAMINER	
ORUM & ROTH 53 W. JACKSON BLVD CHICAGO, IL 60604			SCHWARTZ, CHRISTOPHER P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3683	

DATE MAILED: 09/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/636,080	MURATA, TAKESHI
	Examiner Christopher P. Schwartz	Art Unit 3683

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 July 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-156)  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

CHRISTOPHER P. SCHWARTZ  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

## DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's response filed July 7, 2005 has been received and considered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over European Patent Application 1113186 ('186) in view of Namie et al. or Fischer et al..

Regarding claim 1 '186 discloses a shock absorber similar in structure to that of applicants. Note the similar valve assembly in figures 3 and 4.

'186 lacks a description of the threading of the bolt/nut 66,68 with respect to the winding of the coil 82.

However from the drawings it appears the nut of '186 rotates in the same direction as that of applicants which would seem to indicate the direction of the threading on the bolt is the same. However the winding of the coil is apparently different than that of applicants.

Both references to Namie et al. or Fischer et al. teach it is well known to use coil springs in a variety of applications which use coil springs with a left handed winding direction and opposite to the threaded fasteners mechanically connected to them.

One having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to have made the threading of the bolt of EP '186 opposite to the orientation

of the winding of the coil spring 82, as taught by either Namie et al. or Fischer et al. to tighten down the spring with an appropriately threaded nut simply as an alternate equivalent arrangement to that shown or dependent upon the particular design of manufacturing equipment that is available to make the coil spring. Note that in the abstract Namie that due to the particular winding direction of the coil spring and the threading of the plug, "... the tensioner can be assembled very smoothly without producing powders by abrasion which may hinder smooth sliding movement of the plunger". Therefore there may be expected benefits during assembly of the device with the modified winding and threading arrangement above.

Regarding claims 2-6,13-18 due to the close similarity of structure between EP '186 and that of applicants these requirements are either met or simply an obvious variation of the valve assembly of '186 as can easily be seen in the drawings.

Regarding claims 7-12, in light of the modification above these requirements are met.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 have been considered but are not persuasive. The action above is largely relied upon for an explanation of the examiner's position.

In response to applicant's argument that Fischer and Namie are nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the

claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, because coil springs and threaded fasteners have such a wide application in the mechanical arts, as shown by the multiple references used in the rejection to Fishcer et al. and Namie, the art above is maintained to be relevant.

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

### ***Conclusion***

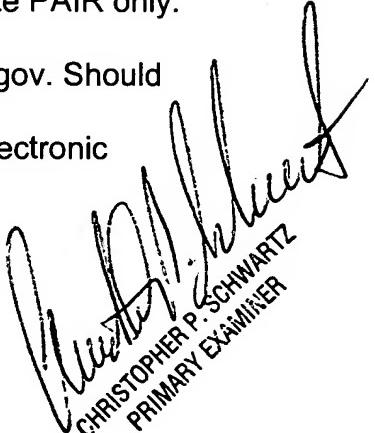
5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher P. Schwartz whose telephone number is 703-308-0576. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Schwartz can be reached on 703-308-3668. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 3683

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Cps  
9/16/05



CHRISTOPHER P. SCHWARTZ  
PRIMARY EXAMINER